The LATE

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# TRYAL

AND

## CONVICTION

OF

## Count TARIFF.

LONDON:

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HE whole Nation is at present very including quisitive after the Proceedings in the Cause of Goodman Fast, Plaintiff, and Count Tariff, Desendant; as it was Tried on the the of Tune, in the Thirteenth Year of Her Majesty's Reign, and in the Year of the Lord 1713. I thall therefore give my Countrymen a short and faithful Account of that whole Matter. And in order to it, must in the first Place premise some Particulars relating to the Person and Character of the said Plaintiff Goodman Fast.

Goodman Fast is allowed by every Body to be a plain-spoken Person, and a Man of very sew Words. Tropes and Figures are his Aversion. He affirms every Thing roundly, without any Art, Rhetorick, or Circumlocution. He is a declared Enemy to all Kinds of Ceremony and Complaisance. He slatters no Body. Yet so A 2 great

great is his natural Eloquence, that he cuts down the finest Orator and destroys the best-contrived Argument, as foon as ever he gets himself to be heard. He never applies to the Pasfions or Prejudices of his Audience: When they listen with Attention and honest Minds, he never fails of carrying his Point. He appear'd in a Suit of English Broad-Cloath, very Plain, but Rich. Every thing he wore was substantial. honest, home-spun Ware. His Cane indeed came from the East-Indies, and two or three little Superfluities from Turkey, and other Parts. It is faid that he encouraged himself with a Bot. tle of Neat-Port before he appear'd at the Tryal. He was Huzza'd into the Court by feveral Thousands of Weavers, Clothiers, Fallers, Dyers, Packers, Calenders, Setters, Silk-men. Spinners, Dreffers, Whitsters, Winders, Mercers, Throwsters, Sugar-Bakers, Distillers, Drapers, Hosiers, Planters, Merchants, and Fishermen; who all unanimoully declared that they cou'd not live above Two Months longer, if their Friend Fast did not gain his Cause.

Every Body was over-joy'd to hear that the Good Man was come to Town. He no fooner made his Appearance in Court, but several of his Friends fell a weeping at the Sight of him: For indeed he had not been seen there some Years before.

The Charge he exhibited against Count Tariff was drawn up in the following Articles.

1. That the said Count had given in false and fraudulent Reports in the Name of the Plaintiff.

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- 2. That the faid Count had tamper'd with the faid Plaintiff, and made Use of many indirect Methods to bring him over to his Party.
- 3. That the said Count had wilfully and knowingly traduced the said Plaintist, having misrepresented him in many cunningly-devised Speeches, as a Person in the French Interest.
- 4. That the said Count had averred in the Presence of above Five hundred Persons, that he had heard the Plaintiff speak in Derogation of the Portuguese, Spaniards, Italians, Hollanders, and others; who were the Persons whom the said Plaintiff had always favoured in his Discourse, and whom he should always continue to Favour.
- 5. That the said Count had given a very disadvantageous Relation of Three Great Farms, which had long flourished under the Care and Superintendency of the Plaintiff.

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of the faid Farms, to buy up many Commodities which grew upon their own Lands. That he would have taken away the Labour from the Tenants, and put it into the Hands of Strangers. That he wou'd have leften'd and destroy'd the Produce of the said Farms.

That by these and many other wicked Devices, he wou'd have starved many honest Day-Labourers; have impoverish'd the Owner, and have fill'd his Farms with Beggars, &c.

7. That the said Count had either Sunk or Missaid several Books, Papers, and Receipts, by which the Plaintiss might sooner have found Means to vindicate himself from such Calumines, Aspersions, and Misrepresentations.

In all these Particulars Goodman Fast was very Short but Pithy: For as I said before, he was a plain home-spun Man. His Yea, was Yea, and his Nay, Nay. He had further so much of the Quaker in him, that he never swore, but his Assimpation was as Valid as another's Oath.

It was observed, that Count Tariff endeawourd to brow-beat the Plaintiff all the while he was speaking: But though he was not so Impudent Impudent as the Count, he was every whit as Sturdy; and when it came to the Count's Turn to speak, Old Fast so stared him in the Face, after his plain, down-right Way, that the Count was very often struck Dumb, and sorced to hold his Tongue, in the middle of his Discourse.

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More Witnesses appeared on this Occasion to attest Goodman Fast's Veracity, than ever were seen in a Court of Justice. His Cause was pleaded by the Ablest Men in the Kingdom; among whom was a Gentleman of Suffolk who did him Signal Service.

Count Tariff appeared just the Reverse of Goodman Fast. He was dress'd in a Fine Brocade Wastcoat, curiously Embroider'd with Flower-de-Luces. He wore also a Broadbrim'd Hat, a Shoulder-Knot, and a Pair of Silver-clock'd Stockings. His Speeches were Accompanied with much Gesture and Grimace. He abounded in empty Phrases, superficial Flourishes, violent Assertions, and seeble Proofs. To be brief, he had all the French Assurance, Cunning, and Volubility of Tongue; and wou'd most certainly have carried his Cause, had he dealt with any one Antagonist in the World besides Goodman Fast.

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The Count being call'd upon to Answer to the Charge which had been made against him, did it after a Manner peculiar to the Family of the Tariffs, viz, by Railing and calling Names.

He in the First Place accused his Adversary of Scandalum magnatum, and of speaking against his Superiors with Sauciness and Contempt. As the Plain Good Man was not of a Make to have any Friends at Court, he was a little startled at this Accusation, till at length he made it appear, that it was impossible for any of his Family to be either Saucy or Cringing; for that their Character was above all others in the World, to do what was required of them by the Court, that is, TO SPEAK THE TRUTH, AND NOTHING BUTTHE TRUTH.

The Count in the next Place affured the Court, that his Antagonist has taken upon him a wrong Name, having curtail'd it of Two or Three Letters; for that in Reality his Name was not FACT but FACTION. The Count was so pleased with this Conceit, that for an Hour together he repeated it in every Sentence; calling his Antagonist's Assertions, the Reports of Faction; his Friends, the Sons of Faction; the Testimonies of his Witnesses, the

the Dictates of Faction: Nay, with such a Degree of Impudence did he push this Matter, that when he heard the Cries of above a Million of People begging for their Bread, He termed the Prayers and Importunities of such a starving Multitude the CLAMOURS OF FACTION.

As soon as the Count was driven out of this Device, he affirmed roundly in the Court that FACT was not an Englishman by Birth, but that he was of Dutch Extraction, and Born in Holland. In consequence of this Assertion he began to ralley the poor Plaintiff, under the Title of MYN HEER VAN FACT; which took pretty well with the Simpletons of his Party, but the Men of Sense did not think the Jest worth all their Lands and Tenements.

When the Count had finished his Speech, he desired leave to call in his Witnesses, which was granted: When immediately there came to the Bar a Man with a Hat drawn over his Eyes in such a manner, that it was impossible to see his Face. He spoke in the Spirit, nay in the very Language of the Count, repeated his Arguments, and confirmed his Assertions. Being ask'd his Name? He said the World called him MERCATOR: Buc as for his true Name, his Age, his Lineage, his Religion,

his Place of Abode, they were Particulars, which for certain Reasons he was obliged to conceal. The Court found him such a False, Shussing, Prevaricating Rascal, that they set him aside as a Person unqualify'd to give his Testimony in a Court of Justice; advising him at the same time, as he tender'd his Ears, to forbear uttering such notorious Falshoods as he had then Published. The Witness however persisted in his Contumacy, telling them he was very sorry to find, that notwithstanding what he had said, they were resolved to be as arrant Fools as all their Foresathers had been for a Hundred Years before them.

There came up another Witness, who spoke much to the Reputation of Count Tariff. was a Tall, Black, Bluftering Person, dressed in a Spanish Habit, with a Plume of Feathers on his Head, a Golillio about his Neck, and a long Toledo flicking out by his Side: His Garments were so cover'd with Tinsel and Spangles, that at a distance he seem'd to be made up of Silver and Gold. He call'd himself Don Assiento. and mentioned feveral Nations that had fought his Friendship; but declared that he had been gained over by the Count; and that he was come into these Parts to enrich every one that heard him. The Court was at first very well pleased with his Figure, and the Promises he made them; but upon Examination found him

gary. For it was fully proved, that notwithflanding the Boasts and Appearance which be made, he was not worth a Great: Nay, that upon casting up his Annual Expences, with the Debts and Incumbrances which lay upon his Estate, he was worse than Nothing.

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There appear'd another Witness in favour of the Count, who spoke with so much Violence and Warmth, that the Court begun to liften to him very attentively; till upon hearing his Name they found he was a notorious Knight of the Post, being kept in Pay, to give his Testimony on all Occasions where it was wanted. This was the EXAMINER; A Person who had abused almost every Man in England, that deserved well of his Country. He called Goodman Fast a Lyar, a Seditious Person, a Traytor, and a Rebel; and indeed fo much incens'd the Honest Man, that he would certainly have knock'd him down if he could have come at him. It was allowed by every Body, that fo foul-mouth'd a Witness never appeared in any Caufe. Seeing fe eral Perfons of great Eminence, who had maintained the Cause of Goodman Fact, he called them Ideors, Block-heads. Villains, Knaves, Infidels, Atheifts, Apostates, Fiends, and Devils: Never did Man show fo much Eloquence in Ribaldry. The Court was at length so justly provok'd with this Fellow's BeBehaviour, who spared no Age, nor Sex, nor Profession, which had shown any Friendship or Inclination for the Plaintiss, that several began to Whisper to one another, it was high time to bring him to Punishment. But the Witness over-hearing the Word Pillory repeated twice or thrice, slunk away privately, and hid himself among the People.

After a full Hearing on both Sides, Count Tariff was cast, and Goodman Fast got his Cause; but the Court sitting late, did not think it sit that time to give him Costs, or indeed, to enter into that Matter. The Honest Manimmediately retired, after having assured his Friends, That at any time when the Count shou'd appear on the like Occasion, he would undertake their Defence, and come to their Assistance, if they would be at the Pains to find him out.

It is incredible, how general a Joy Goodman Fast's Success created in the City of London; there was nothing to be seen or heard the next Day, but shaking of Hands, Congratulations, Resections on the Danger they had escap'd; and Gratitude to those who had delivered them from it.

The Night concluded with Balls, Bonfires, Ringing of Bells, and the like Publick Demonstrations of Joy.

FINIS.

#### LONDON, July 28?

I lberty is so invaluable a sewel, and so much the Birthright of every Englishman, as well as the Glory of the present Reign, that 'tis not doubted you'll so far approve of the inclos'd, as to incert it, it being the Copy of an Epilogue in Praise of Liberty, pronounc'd with wonderful Applause at a late Dramatick Performance of several young Gentlemen, who for their own D Acted the Play call'd Julius Casar.

Nor Brutus strong
Mankind's obliger

His noblest bo
How vile's th
Who dares no

Nor in his 'Tis pit'
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Such to the Parent Monarch Reverence pay, His just Commands most willingly obey, But fcorn thoseScepters which the Tyrants sway. Mountains of murther'd Heroes bury'd lve. Beneath the Column of our Liberty. You Britain's, who this Liberty enjoy. Oh! keep it fafe, do not your felves destroy : Our Fathers kept the spotless Virgin chaite. The Monument of their Immortal Actions past: Our Fathers Blood this Promise does require: That we shou'd hand it down again entire: Posteritum d' curse us in our Graves, our felves. shou'd leave'em Slaves. E, and every Passive Slave. "row Circle of his Grave: cell Gift to Men. hro'ev'ry Vein; Gift Maintain.

